

Idaho Transition Course Outline

EMT-Basic 95 to Emergency Medical Technician-2011

| Section Title | Idaho EMT Transition Instructional Guideline |
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| Preparatory • EMS Systems | I. Respiratory IDAPA 16.01.07.075 Standards of Professional Conduct for EMS Personnel II. Roles, Responsibilities, and Professionalism of EMS Personnel III. Patient Safety |
| Preparatory • Research | I. Evidence-Based Decision-Making |
| Preparatory • Workforce Safety and Wellness | I. (Selected Topics in) Lifting and Moving Patients |
| Preparatory • Therapeutic Communications | I. Principles of Communicating With Patients in a Manner That Achieves a Positive Relationship |
| Preparatory • Medical/Legal Ethics | I. Confidentiality II. Advanced Directives III. Tort and Criminal Actions |
| Anatomy and Physiology | I. Life Support Chain |
| Pathophysiology | I. Respiratory Compromise II. Alteration in Regulation of Respiration Due to Medical or Traumatic Conditions II. Ventilation/Perfusion (V/Q) Ratio and Mismatch IV. Perfusion and Shock V. Microcirculation VI. Blood Pressure VII. Alteration of Cell Metabolism |
| Life Span Development | I. Infancy II. Toddler and Preschool Age III. School-Age Children IV. Adolescence V. Early Adulthood VI. Middle Adulthood VII. Late Adulthood |
| Pharmacology • Medication Administration | I. Assist / Administer Medications to a Patient |
| Pharmacology • Emergency Medications | I. Specific Medications: Aspirin |
| Airway Management, Respiration, and Artificial Ventilation • Airway Management | I. Airway Anatomy II. Airway Assessment III. Techniques of Assuring a Patent Airway IV. Consider Age-Related Variations in Pediatric and Geriatric Patients (see Special Patient Populations Section) |
| Airway Management, Respiration, and Artificial Ventilation • Respiration | I. Anatomy of the Respiratory System II. Physiology of Respiration III. Pathophysiology of Respiration IV. Assessment of Adequate and Inadequate Ventilation V. Management of Adequate and Inadequate Respiration VI. Consider Age-Related Variations in Pediatric and Geriatric Patients (see Special Patient Populations) |
| Airway Management, Respiration, and Artificial Ventilation • Artificial Ventilation | I. The Management of Inadequate Ventilation II. The Differences Between Normal and Positive Pressure Ventilation III. Consider Age-Related Variations in Pediatric and Geriatric Patients (see Special Patient Considerations) |
| Patient Assessment • Scene Size Up | I. Scene Safety |
| Patient Assessment • Primary Assessment | I. Primary Survey/Primary Assessment |
| Patient Assessment • History-Taking | I. Investigation of the Chief Complaint II. Components of a Patient History III. Techniques of History Taking IV. Standardized Approach to History Taking V. Taking History on Sensitive Topics VI. Age-Related Variations for Pediatric and Geriatric Assessment and Management |
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| Patient Assessment • Secondary Assessment | I. Techniques of Physical Examination |
| Patient Assessment • Monitoring Devices | I. Pulse Oximetry |
| Patient Assessment • Reassessment | I. How and When to Reassess II. A Reassessment Includes III. Vital Signs IV. Age-Related Considerations for Pediatric and Geriatric Assessment |
| Medicine • Neurology | I. Stroke/TIA |

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| Medicine <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abdominal and Gastrointestinal Disorders | I. Define Acute Abdomen II. Anatomy of the Organs of the Abdominopelvic Cavity III. Specific Acute Abdominal Conditions IV. Consider Age-Related Variations for Pediatric and Geriatric Assessment and Management |
| Medicine <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Immunology | I. Introduction II. Basic Immune System's Response to Allergens III. Fundamental Pathophysiology IV. Assessment Findings for Allergic Reaction V. Assessment Findings for Anaphylaxis VI. Management VII. Epinephrine as a Treatment for Allergic Reaction VIII. Age Related IX. Communication and Documentation X. Transport Decisions |
| Medicine <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infectious Diseases | I. Body Substance Isolation, Personal Protective Equipment, and Cleaning and Disposing of Equipment and Supplies |
| Medicine <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Endocrine Disorders | I. Introduction II. Diabetes |
| Medicine <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Psychiatric | I. Psychiatric Emergencies II. Medical-Legal Considerations |
| Medicine <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cardiovascular | I. Anatomy of the Cardiovascular System II. Physiology III. Pathophysiology IV. Assessment V. Management (refer to the current American Heart Association guidelines) VI. Specific Cardiovascular Emergencies (refer to current American Heart Association guidelines) VII. Pharmacological Agents VIII. Consider Age-Related Variations for Pediatric and Geriatric Patients for Assessment and Management of Cardiac Compromise |
| Medicine <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Toxicology | I. Introduction II. Drugs of Abuse |
| Medicine <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Respiratory | I. Anatomy of the Respiratory System II. Normal Respiratory Effort III. Assessment Findings and Symptoms and Management for Respiratory Conditions IV. Specific Respiratory Conditions |
| Medicine <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hematology | I. Sickle Cell Crisis |
| Medicine <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Genitourinary/Renal | I. Dialysis |
| Medicine <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gynecology | I. Specific Gynecological Emergencies—Definition, Causes, Risk Factors, Assessment Findings, Management |
| Medicine <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-traumatic Musculoskeletal Disorders | I. Anatomy and physiology review II. Pathophysiology |
| Shock and Resuscitation | I. Ethical Issues in Resuscitation II. Anatomy and Physiology Review III. Respiratory Failure IV. Respiratory Arrest V. Cardiac Arrest VI. Resuscitation VII. AED VIII. Shock |
| Trauma <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trauma Overview | I. Identification and Categorization of Trauma Patients |
| Trauma <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chest Trauma | I. Physiology II. Pathophysiology of Chest Trauma |
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| Trauma <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abdominal and Genitourinary Trauma | I. Physiology II. Specific Injuries |
| Trauma <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Head, Facial, Neck and Spine Trauma | I. Review of Anatomy and Physiology of the Head, Face, and Neck |
| Trauma <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nervous System Trauma | I. General Assessment Considerations for Brain Trauma Patients |
| Trauma <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Special Considerations in Trauma | I. Trauma in Pregnancy II. Trauma in the Pediatric Patient III. Trauma in the Elderly Patient IV. Trauma in the Cognitively Impaired Patient |
| Trauma <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental Emergencies | I. Submersion Incidents II. Bites and Envenomations III. Diving Emergencies (Dysbarism) IV. Radiation |
| Trauma <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multi-System Trauma | I. Kinematics of Trauma II. Specific Injuries Related to Multi-System Trauma |
| Special Patient Populations | I. General System Physiology, Assessment, and Management |

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| • Obstetrics | II. Complications of Pregnancy | | |
| Special Patient Populations • Pediatrics | I. Anatomy and Physiology II. Airway Compared to an Adult's III. Chest and Lungs Compared to an Adult's IV. Abdominal Difference V. Extremities Compared to Adult's VI. Integumentary Differences VII. Respiratory System Compared to an Adult's VIII. Nervous System and Spinal Column Compared to an Adult's IX. Metabolic Differences Compared to an Adult X. Growth and Development XI. Assessment XII. Specific Pathophysiology, Assessment, and Management | | |
| Special Patient Populations • Geriatrics | Anatomical & Physiological Changes, and Pathophysiology of the I. Cardiovascular System II. Respiratory System III. Neurovascular System IV. Gastrointestinal System V. Genitourinary System VI. Endocrine System VII. Musculoskeletal System VIII. Toxicological Emergencies IX. Sensory Changes in the Elderly | | |
| Special Patient Populations • Patients With Special Challenges | I. Abuse and Neglect II. Homelessness/Poverty III. Bariatric Patients IV. Technology Assisted/Dependent V. Hospice Care and Terminally Ill VI. Sensory Deficits VII. Homecare VIII. Patient With Developmental Disability | | |
| EMS Operations • Principles of Safely Operating a Ground Ambulance | I. Risks and Responsibilities of Emergency Response | | |
| EMS Operations • Multiple Casualty Incidents | I. Triage | | |
| EMS Operations • Mass Casualty Incidents Due to Terrorism and Disaster | I. Risks and Responsibilities of Operating on the Scene of a Natural or Man-Made Disaster | | |
| EMS Operations • Incident Management | I. Establish and Work Within the Incident Management System | This can be done as a Co- or Pre-requisite | Students need ICS -100 and FEMA IS-700 Certificates to meet this requirement. |
| EMS Operations • Hazardous Materials Awareness | I. Risks and Responsibilities of Operating at a Hazardous Material or Other Special Incident | This can be done as a Co- or Pre-requisite | Students need Hazmat Completion Certificate to meet requirement. |
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| EMS Operations • Extrication Awareness | I. Establish and Work Within State Extrication Awareness Training II. Extrication Awareness Training Must Include the Following: | This can be done as a Co- or Pre-requisite | Students need Extrication Awareness completion certificate to meet requirement. |
| Psychomotor Skills | I. Skills or interventions added to the 2011 IEC or EMSPC Scope of Practice II. Skills or interventions Removed From the EMSPC Scope of Practice | | |